

HOME AND DEMOCRAT.

J. F. STRONG, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Friday, November 18, 1881.

An Independent Line.

The sale of the Carolina Central Railway to the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and the Bay Line Steamer Company, gives Charlotte another through freight and passenger line to Baltimore, New York and Boston independent of the Richmond & Danville combination. Mr. John Robinson, who is the purchaser of the Carolina Central, represents the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Road from Hamlet to Raleigh, the Raleigh & Gaston from Raleigh to Weldon, the Seaboard & Roanoke Road from Weldon to Portsmouth, and the Bay Line of Steamers from Portsmouth to Baltimore, besides other Steam Lines from Norfolk North.

Charlotte is greatly benefited by the sale and new arrangement, inasmuch as it gives her a competing freight line North. It is understood that the purchasers of the Carolina Central will extend the Road from Shelby to Rutherfordton, and probably to Spartanburg, S. C., at an early day.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has nominated Mr. J. H. Wainwright as Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Mr. Wainwright held the office under Grant, and the report on the investigation of the Navy Department in 1876 places him in a position not calculated to inspire confidence, but he retired from the office with marked discredit. Does he seek a reappointment to enable him to continue in the nefarious work and grow rich on his corrupt practices? But why does Arthur wish his appointment to a position that he must know he has so signally disgraced. We commend to Mr. Arthur the following clause in that report:

"Your committee, in view of the statements of this account so presented, showing that \$311,362.34 due clothing from Pay of the Navy, and in view of the further fact that the chief of the Bureau is found making private and confidential sales of the public property, cannot reconcile it to themselves to report that this fund has been properly taken care of. On the contrary, they are painfully impressed with the conviction that the much of the clothing fund, which is and should be regarded as the trust property of the sailor, has illegally and improperly disappeared."

The Star, discussing Mahoneism, says: We may as well look the matter in the face early and at once. In North Carolina a strong effort will be made to wrest the power from the Democrats. We see already how this is to be done. The tactics of the Radical leaders is to divide and conquer. Their hope of success rests mainly in creating divisions in our party. They are already sowing, or attempting to sow, the seeds of discord. They are using even now the temperance question as a wedge with which to rive the Democratic party.

The pumpkin, which has long been used as an article of diet, prepared in various styles, has recently been found to possess valuable properties. A gentleman from South Carolina has discovered that he can make quinine out of the pumpkin. Should this prove correct, the New England Thanksgiving dinner will dispense with its proverbial pumpkin pie as being too expensive a desert for their frugal indulgence. Pumpkins containing quinine may prove a bonanza, as an article of food it is a grand failure.

A NUMBER of extensive cotton dealers have sent to Northern rolling mills for quotations of No. 30 sheet iron, to be used for covering cotton bales. The present covering is used solely on account of its cheapness, but as it admits sand and moisture, it causes a considerable waste of cotton. If adopted, each bale would require a sheet 76 by 44 inches, weighing 22 pounds; and a crop of 8,000,000 bales would require 60,000 tons of sheet iron to cover them.

JUDGE THOMAS SETTLE has returned from a visit to President Arthur in New York. As Judge Settle is being urged for a Cabinet position (Secretary of the Navy), by prominent Republicans in Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, he is reticent about his visit to New York. His friends say that Grant and others in the confidence of the President invited him to New York, and that he will probably be given a Cabinet position.

Among the items which appear in the report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, is "one pug for member \$2.25." It would be interesting to know the name of the honorable gentleman whose canine tastes led to the extravagance. Is it to be inferred from this that furnishing members with "pugs" is a congressional perquisite?

NEXT year the charters of many of the national banks expire, under the act of Congress of 1862, giving such charters a limit of twenty years. But unless some action is taken by Congress next winter there will be no obstacle in the way of a renewal of any or all of them.

Notices to Subscribers. Subscribers receiving a cross (X) mark on their papers will oblige us by responding, as we have a large number in arrears. Those who are disposed to pay can certainly do so now better than at any other season of the year.

New Advertisements. Wheat Bran—J. McLaughlin, Turkeys, Geese, etc.—S. M. Howell, Administrator's Notice—O. E. Cunningham, Notice—Springs & Burwell, The Oldest Barber in the City—Thomas Jefferson, Patents—Munn & Co., New York.

Cotton Statistics.

For the year ending August 31st the United States consumed 2,297,000 bales (400 lbs.) of cotton; number of spindles 11,375,000, annual consumption per spindle 71.78 pounds. Great Britain has 40,000,000 spindles, consuming yearly 3,623,000 bales (400 lbs.) of cotton. Total number of spindles in the world 72,375,000, requiring 8,843,000 bales of cotton. The number of cotton mills in the United States September 1st 1880, were 751, number of operatives 175,187, amount paid for wages \$41,921,000, cost of cotton consumed \$86,945,725, value of production \$192,773,960. Among these statistics Massachusetts heads the list in number of cotton factories, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania in regular order, and North Carolina is credited with the fifth position, being excelled only by those which have always been manufacturing States, she has outstripped all the agricultural ones. Number of mills 49, and as Pennsylvania has only 55 we expect to see her during the coming year take fourth place. The value of the production of these mills are \$2,528,906. When the resources of the State are more fully known and appreciated, we look for her to rank as one of the leading States in the Union, and her exhibit at Atlanta will be a thing to bring forward her buried wealth.

In the trial of the assassin Guiteau the Court finds some trouble in selecting a jury, as most of those presented are disqualified, having formed opinions. One colored man whom they were about to accept was challenged by Guiteau's counsel, and it is said that he is opposed to having colored jurors. The Court room is crowded, all eager to see the prisoner. He was extremely nervous at first, which has gradually worn off. He is very anxious to address the Court, and has a speech prepared, and would if allowed deliver it. In his speech he says: "Garfield was a good man, but being President he was in a position to do vast harm to the Republic, and he was doing it by an unwise use of patronage and the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him." He says "not being a marksman Gen. Garfield was not fatally shot, and incompetent physicians finished the work, and they, not him, are responsible for his death." His sister is present, she is the wife of Scoville, his counsel. What will be the result none can now tell, but it looks now as if the insanity plea will save his neck and he be placed in an asylum for life.

Later accounts from Washington of the trial of Guiteau, we learn that the twelve men have been obtained for a jury and then adjourned to allow them to make arrangements relative to business. The trial will now proceed, with what result will be anxiously awaited by the public.

THE OLD DEBT.—The old bonded debt of this State is being rapidly settled under the Act of the last Legislature. State Treasurer Worth reports that over eight millions of old North Carolina bonds have been funded into new four per cents under the compromise act of March, 1879. The time within which the act operates is now drawing to a close and all operations of exchange will cease January the first. There are about four million dollars of the old debt still unrepresented, the holders not having availed themselves of the act.

THE Greensboro Evening Tribune says that "there are at this time eighteen prisoners in Guilford county jail, of whom twelve are United States prisoners. Six of the twelve United States prisoners have been sentenced to the Albany, New York, penitentiary and will be sent thither as soon as the United States Courts in western North Carolina shall have transacted the business now before them and adjourned."

THE Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial (Dem.) has come to the truthful conclusion that "in no portion of the country is intimidation as a fine art so constantly practised as in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and especially wherever manufacturing interests are weighty and employees numerous."

DURING the twelve months ended last June the number of immigrants to this country reached 700,000. The total number of the two years closing at that time reached 1,125,000. This was nearly 25 per cent. more than the whole immigration for the preceding five years.

In the ginning contest at the Atlanta Exposition, there were ten entries, three pounds to the saw was allotted each gin. The Van Winkle Gin made the fastest time. This gin is represented by J. G. Shannonhouse in this city.

THE craze about Confederate Bonds is dying out and the price is dropping down every day. Those who failed to sell made a great mistake as well as those who bought the stuff.

THE Bonds of the State of Virginia are largely held at the North and the money to secure their redemption was subscribed at the North. What is rotten in Denmark?

MR. E. Faircloth, near Albany, Ga., was killed by a colored man named Aleck McKelvin. He had not been arrested at last account.

THE Texas stage robber, Thos. S. Moody was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Will Humphreys, who turned State's evidence, was given his freedom.

WE regret to learn of the death of Theodore Calhoun James, of the Wilmington Review.

BEHOLD how great a matter a little Mahone (fire) kindleth.

Star Route Prosecution.

The disgraceful failure of the star route prosecutions, after months of preparation, is the result of a blunder of the government lawyers. The grand jury was permitted to adjourn without considering these star route cases, and as the statute of limitations would prevent an action against them before the grand jury could act upon their case, the counsel attempted to hold them on the old common law proceeding by information. The constitution says no man shall be held to answer for an infamous crime except on a presentment by a grand jury, and Judge Cox decided that the crime charged is infamous cannot be maintained. Who is responsible for this blunder, is now being asked. The lawyers claim that the government has sufficient evidence against these men to prevent their escape, but the forensic knowledge of the Attorney General does not warrant the conviction of them, he is responsible for this ridiculous blunder, and the numerous delays in prosecuting them.

THE Sibley Cotton Factory at Augusta, Ga., is nearly completed and ready for the machinery. The main building has four stories, is 530 feet long and 73 feet wide, affording a floor of about 155,000 feet. It will accommodate 1,000 looms and 30,000 spindles. They will begin manufacturing not a dollar in debt.

THE riot at Marion, Miss., was caused by some negroes attempting to vote out of their precincts.

THE Freight Discrimination Matter and the Western N. C. Rail Road.

The State Commissioners, Messrs. Jarvis, Worth and Vance held an investigating meeting in this city on the 7th inst. The following statement gives an idea of what was done by the Honorable gentlemen so far as has been made public:

It appears that there were some ten allegations of discriminations considered by the commissioners at their recent meeting at Charlotte. Many or most of them embraced charges for carriage over other roads than the Western North Carolina Railroad only. In the reply made by the authorities of the Western North Carolina Railroad they say that they make full answer in all matters, but do not admit the right of the commissioners to inquire into facts concerning their connecting lines. They say that if any discriminations have occurred on the Western North Carolina Railroad they were by accident, and not intended; it having been all the while, and is now, the purpose and intention of the management to strictly observe the law.

The commissioners, in their record of their proceedings, say: After recording the complaints and the answers of the management (of the Western North Carolina Railroad), the commissioners find as a fact that there have been discriminations by the management of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, in violation of the act of sale. But as some of them had been already corrected since the commissioners began their investigation, and the managers professed their willingness to correct all others and guard against their recurrence in the future, the commissioners deem it proper to take no further action for the present, reserving the right to do so hereafter should it become necessary.

The commissioners proceeded on the 8th and 9th over the Western North Carolina Railroad, as far as the track had been laid upon either branch, and inspected the progress and character of the work thereon. They found that since their last inspection the track has been laid on the Paint Rock branch from two miles above to ten miles below Marshall, a distance of about twelve miles. The road, as far as Marshall, they find to be in fair running order, but that part below Marshall they find to be of a temporary character. They find the full two and a half miles of track has been laid on the Ducktown line, west from the junction, which is also of a temporary character. They find that since their last inspection work has been prosecuted on both lines with diligence and energy.

N. C. Supreme Court Matters.

Cases from this (the 6th) Judicial District were called in the Supreme Court on Monday last. The following were disposed of:

M. L. Davis, administrator, vs. J. L. Watkins et al., from Mecklenburg; continued by consent.

J. H. Craig vs. Smyer & Lineberger, from Gaston; put to the end of the district.

J. H. Wilson and wife vs. C. J. Lineberger et al., from Gaston; continued, without former order, by consent.

W. S. Brown and wife vs. T. S. Cooper, administrator, from Mecklenburg; *advisari* heretofore taken; court took the papers.

D. J. Twitty et al. vs. G. W. Logan et al., from Rutherford; put to the end of the district.

R. A. Torrence et al. vs. E. C. Davidson et al., from Mecklenburg; put off the docket.

W. S. Norment et al. vs. City of Charlotte, from Mecklenburg; *advisari* heretofore taken; court took the papers.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY TRANSFER.—The sale of the Carolina Central seems to be finally settled. The Wilmington Star of Sunday says: "The negotiations between Capt. D. R. Murchison and Col. John M. Robinson were brought to a close yesterday, and the following, we are assured, is the result: The purchase by the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co. of a large portion of the Carolina Central stock held by Capt. Murchison, which places the former corporation in the position of a large stockholder only. Capt. Murchison continues to hold the position of President, and there is to be no change in the management or policy of the road. Every assurance is given by the purchasers that this course will be pursued, and they express the opinion that the change will prove a benefit and not an injury to Wilmington."

SECOND GROWTH OF RICE.—We have had before us a specimen of rice of the second growth this year plucked in a field at Hilton. It has only partially matured while the grains are already ripening and turning yellow. The specimen before us indicates not more than ten bushels to the acre.—Wilmington Review.

N. C. Republicans at Washington.

Under date of Nov. 8th, the well informed Washington correspondent of the Goldsboro Messenger, thus speaks of the prospects and doings of North Carolina Republicans in Washington:

"Of Republicans in the city, registered and unregistered, the following names may serve to convey an idea of how the drift is now: Settle, Humphrey, Young, Shafer, Keogh. A meeting was held on Monday, about which there is an air of secrecy on the part of participants. Enough, however, has leaked out for a circumstantial state of facts to be made up with large probabilities of its revealing nearly if not the exact truth.

First, Judge Settle was the choice for a Cabinet place—Secretary of the Navy or anything else that Mr. Arthur may have handy. As to this there was no diversity of sentiment in the conference. There are not wanting evidences that a Settle pressure is being brought to bear on the President. This morning, however, two rumors were out. According to the first, and this is from a strong Settle source, the Judge is nowhere in the race, and knowing it is going to leave Washington to night in despair. The other report is racy; the South is getting solid for Settle; nobody else is now thought about and so fourth and so on.

Second, There is a lively feeling on the subject of the Revenue Collectorship. Ike Young, who has been kept on a bed of thorny roses to these many years, has learned to-day, resolved to wrap up with Bill Smith for something in the race. He says, it is the game is rigged by Billy Ike will exchange bird bags, whether "sight unseen" or on full view has not been divulged. Maj. Smith is Young's bondsman. There is a pretty little story which, if I could tell it, would perhaps throw some light on the above alleged fact. Suffice it to say Smith had no idea of allowing Isaac to "play too high a hand" while he was responsible for results at Washington.

Canada is kept quite as uneasy as Young, and just now for better reasons. The latter is in the ring, and has his say about how things shall be fixed. If he steps down and out, it will be into something nice and warm. He surrenders, if he surrenders he must, to a live stalwart, who gives him a *quid pro quo*. Not so Canada. He is the leading Sherman man, the chief of the half-breeds in North Carolina. That which he hath is to be taken from him, and nothing is to be given in exchange. He is to walk, to vacate, to come out of that, to take his leave, to abandon that find, to join the majority. There is none so poor as to do him reverence. His is an evil star. He perished when he thought he was on the highway to immortality. It is too late for him that Guiteau should be punished. His life is now a ghastly map have-been. Let him cry unto the rocks to cover him, the mountains to roll over and hide him in the night of sorrow that has come like a thief in darkness.

Third, The chief point decided in the convolve of yesterday was the decapitation of Nichols. Holden is to be restored to the Raleigh postoffice.

Well, things do happen when a President is shot.

"The deep damnation of his taking off" extends to innumerable persons. The last time I saw him, Nichols seemed the incarnation of good luck and happiness. At that time W. W. was in the dumps. Now Nichols is "played" and Holden rejoice with exceeding great joy. No man knows the day or the hour when the lightning will strike him.

Cotton, Wheat and Corn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following statement, showing the condition of the cotton, wheat and corn crop, was issued at the department of agriculture to-day:

Cotton.—Returns of November 1st from ten principal cotton growing States, give the indicated yield per acre considerably less than last year. The drought, which was the cause in all sections, was more severe in the States west of the Mississippi River, and the reported decrease in those States is 33 per cent. in Louisiana, 40 per cent. in Texas, and nearly 60 per cent. in Arkansas. North Carolina, on the Atlantic coast, makes a return of 30 per cent. less yield than in 1880; South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi reports a better condition, and the prospects for the crop are not so dark below that of last year. In those States, the weather is reported as having been favorable during the month and the prospect of a fair top crop was good.

Wheat.—The average yield per acre of wheat in 1881, as shown by our returns, is ten and one-half bushels against thirteen and one-tenth in 1880, indicating a decrease of about 20 per cent. or one hundred millions of bushels from last year's production, which reached 1,400,000,000 bushels. Along the Atlantic coast the yield has not varied greatly from that of the previous season, but in the interior Southern States there has been a great falling off caused by a severe winter, a late cold spring, drought and in several of the States insect ravages; but while the quantity of the crop is reduced, the quality is generally reported as very good.

Wheat.—November returns show an average decrease of about twenty and one-half bushels per acre of corn, indicating a falling off of about twenty-five per cent. from the crop of 1880, caused chiefly by the general protracted drought during the growing season, and by excessive rains since the crop was harvested, which have done great damage in many sections, especially in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The chinquapin has also been decimated by the same reason. The quality of the crop is somewhat below the average. In Wisconsin and Minnesota there is a decided increase over last year's crop, but these are exceptions to the general rule.

WHEN Mr. Atkinson and the Northern spinners with him visited Augusta, they were handsomely entertained. Speeches were made, and among them one by Mr. Richard Garard, of Philadelphia, who, speaking of Augusta's water power, said:

"I hope that five million spindles will be worked by this mighty power in ten years. And I see no reason why it should not be so. Your mills are here in the midst of cotton fields. You do not have to haul the raw material thousands of miles to get it. Why, the very canal which turns your wheels, flows the cotton bales to the factory door. Your expectations of Augusta should not be realized until five million spindles are driven by your canal."

THE cotton mill burnt at Franklinville, Maryland, was insured for \$20,000, stock \$7,500.

The N. C. Synod.

The Salisbury Watchman speaks as follows about the business transacted at the late session of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina held at Salisbury:

"To a large extent the business of a Synod is to review the operations of the past year. The great activities of the Presbyterian Church are ranged in some five or six general departments, each under the direction of a committee, agent or secretary. Chief among these is the foreign mission work. This Church has in the foreign field the following laborers: In South America five ministers and five assistants; in China five ordained, five unordained laborers; in Greece three ordained and three unordained laborers; in Mexico, two ministers and three ladies; in Indian Territory four ordained and seven unordained laborers; in Italy one teacher, making in all forty-three missionaries. These missions, in round numbers, cost the Church as follows: The China mission \$12,000, South American mission \$19,000, the Greek mission \$10,000, the Mexican mission \$6,000, the Indian mission \$6,000, the Italian mission \$800, making a total of about \$55,000, as the annual expenditure of the Southern Presbyterian Church for foreign missions. This subject was presented to the Synod by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, the agent, and an address on China, delivered by the Rev. H. C. DuBose of China. The causes of education, publication and colportage, of home missions and Sabbath schools were presented, and ably discussed. But that which elicited the most animated discussion was the evangelistic work in the Synod. It appears that about twenty-nine counties in the State have no Presbyterian Church in them, and fifty-three counties have wide areas of destitution. It is the desire and aim of the Synod to plant a Presbyterian Church in every destitute field in the State. To help on this work the Synod elected two evangelists, Rev. D. E. Jordan and Rev. W. E. McIlwaine, to labor in these destitute regions. A visitor to the Synod, who was competent to judge, declared the discussion to be the ablest that he had heard upon the subject. Prominent among the speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Penick, Primrose, Samuel M. Smith, Cook, Jordan, Currie, McKinnon, Martin.

The Synod was made up largely of men of prime of life, rather good-looking, healthy and good tempered set of men. Their high Calvinism does not seem to have soured them, and they were able to debate most earnestly without one word or look of ill-nature. There were no great leaders to overawe the Synod, and the young men were heard with equal attention as the older. In fact the older members seemed to be very reticent, rarely speaking at all."

The Citizens' Bank of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—William H. Patterson, Cashier of the late Citizens' Bank, which suspended in March last, was here to-day at the instance of J. M. B. Carleton, on a warrant charging Patterson with cheating and swindling. Patterson was about leaving for New York, for the purpose of engaging in business, when Carleton learned of his anticipated departure and had him arrested. Carleton was a depositor in the bank, and it is thought that he has taken legal steps to detain Patterson, believing that the transactions of the bank may divulge some interesting facts, both politically and otherwise, in which some of the leading politicians and railroad men of the State will be brought into prominence. Carleton has been arrested at the instance of Patterson, charged with perjury. Brown is gate keeper at the Exposition.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Judge Cox, in the Criminal Court to-day, delivered a decision quashing the information in the star route cases and discharging the defendants. The principal reason given by Judge Cox for this action is that Congress, in the act establishing a Postoffice in the District of Columbia, in 1870, by implication draws the line between infamous crimes and misdemeanors—any offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary being an infamous crime. After a careful review of the acts of Congress bearing thereon, Judge Cox ruled that the offenses charged in the information are certainly infamous crimes, and as such cannot be brought before the Court in this manner, the proper course being by presentment and indictment by the grand jury. The defendants, therefore, are discharged. Col. William H. Cook, for the prosecution, made a statement explaining why the proceedings had been begun by information, saying that in the excitement and delay caused by the President's assassination the grand jury had been adjourned without knowledge of the prosecutions, thereby, possibly, giving the defendants the benefit of the statute of limitation if proceedings had been brought in the usual way. Col. Cook afterwards assured a reporter that other cases would be proceeded with without delay.

A Washington letter says: "A number of persons holding lucrative Federal positions in the South have turned up here in a condition of great uneasiness. These gentlemen were prominent in working up Gen. Grant in the election of delegates for the Chicago Convention last year, and fought bitterly to the last against Gen. Grant. They are now afraid they will lose their offices, and are here trying to make influence in favor of retaining them. It is believed their fears are groundless, as those closest to President Arthur have no idea that he proposes entering on a policy of vengeance. These alarmed officeholders are not likely to be disturbed while their commissions hold. When their commissions expire it may be conjectured that they will not stand quite so good a chance for reappointments as if they had not been so active in their hostility."

Local Items.

It is gratifying to know that there has been at least one conviction in this city for cruelty to animals. There should have been a hundred before now.

Vegetation, that has been unusually green and fresh, was on Wednesday morning found in stable attire, for a killing black frost had done its work—the first of the season.

THE negro burglar, Ben Brown, is to be hanged in this city on Friday the 25th inst. He was one of the bad politicians of South Carolina during the days of reconstruction. The carpet-bagger, probably, ruined the fellow.

WE regret to learn the death of Hattie, youngest daughter of Gen. Hill. Mrs. Hill was visiting her father, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, at whose residence the little girl died. We are informed of the serious illness of the oldest son, Randolph, particulars of which we have not ascertained.

A Steam Laundry has been put in successful operation in the Town of Durham, and the washing gives much satisfaction to housekeepers. Why does not some one start a Steam Laundry in Charlotte, where the patronage from one Hotel would amount to at least \$2,000 per annum?

THE congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city has extended a call to Rev. N. M. Woods of Galveston, Texas, to become their pastor. It is understood that he will accept. Mr. Woods is a native of Kentucky, but has been living in Texas for the past few years, and leaves there on account of the health of his family.

The late pastor of the Second Church, Rev. E. d. Harding, has not yet permanently located.

THE Randolph Manufacturing Company, of Randolph county, are now manufacturing some very fine gingham, similar to the cotton goods known as Alamance, but very much finer. Many of the styles are imitations of the French patterns, with the same bright colors and are of superior finish. Messrs. Wittkowsky & Baruch have in store all the various styles produced and they make a handsome exhibit. The question suggested itself on examining these fabrics, why don't the ladies wear these, in preference to calico they are a much more durable material.

WHEAT.—It is gratifying to know that the bad year has had the effect of making the farmers sow more wheat than during any season since the war. Much cotton land has been sown down in wheat, and much of the grain is above ground and looking finely. The stand is good in most cases.

BLOODHOUNDS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Russians have strengthened their army by the novel addition to each company a pack of powerful and carefully trained dogs. These watchful animals are sent out with the sentinels on picket duty, where their sharp ears and still keener scent will prove an impregnable barrier to the lurking spies of the enemy. The dogs used are a species of bloodhound from the Ural Mountains. The dog is selected because of its habitual silence. It growls, but never barks—a matter of the first importance to soldiers near an enemy's camp.

What President Arthur Intends to Do.

All attempts to draw from President Arthur an expression of opinion touching the reported "concoct" between him and Attorney General MacVeagh, as chronicled in a Washington paper, have been signal failures. The President, with a becoming sense of his own dignity, very properly declines to gossip on the subject; but nevertheless this may be confidently, if not authoritatively affirmed, that he is determined that Guiteau shall be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment, as he has no idea of giving his enemies the slightest opportunity for insinuating that as Guiteau's crime has made him President, he is inclined therefore to be unduly lenient to Guiteau himself. There were some cruel times said of Mr. Arthur just after the assassination of President Garfield, and these he has not forgotten. He is determined that the country shall have the fullest demonstration of the injustice of the insinuations in question, and if Mr. MacVeagh will not facilitate the trial, ways and means will be found for proceeding without him. The President, in short, occupies the same position with regard to Guiteau as he does to the star route frauds; he does not intend to be saddled with either, and the gentlemen whose official business it is to prosecute both to the bitter end, is determined shall be strictly held to their responsibility before the country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of Col. John L. Brown, on the 18th inst. by Rev. W. H. Hill, Mr. Robert H. Jordan and Miss Mattie H. Dillard, daughter of Dr. John R. Dillard of Henry county, Va.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Theo. Whitfield, Mr. E. M. Peterson of Union Springs, Ala., and Miss Sarah Abernathy, daughter of Mr. John Abernathy.

In this county, Steel Creek Township, on the 16th inst. by Rev. J. H. Hill, Mr. J. M. Dowell and Miss Emma Neely, daughter of Mr. J. Star Neely.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mr. John G. Wilson, aged 88 years.

In this county, Mallard Creek Township, on the 2d inst., infant son of W. S. P. and E. A. Hunter, aged 14 months and 3 days.

Our sweet little babe is gone to rest. Excluded from pain, eternally blest.

In Gaston county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Nancy Reid, aged 86 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 7th inst., Col. Hector McQueen.

In Lincoln county, at Cottage Home, on the 12th inst., of Diphtheria, Hattie, youngest daughter of Gen. D. H. Hill, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, formerly of this city, aged 12 years.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Nov. 17, 1881.

Cotton market firm at the following quotations: Good Middling 11½, Middling 11, Low Middling 10½, Good Ordinary 9, Stains and Tines 7½ to 9.

Corn and Meal has come down considerably in price since the scare about famine has subsided. About 80 and 85 per bushel for old Corn are the ruling rates.

No Peas or Oats offering. Peas would command about 80 cents per bushel; Sweet Potatoes 75. Flour, country, \$4 per sack of 98 lbs.

Fresh Pork 8 to 9 by the hog; Fresh Beef retails from wagons at 2 to 3.

Fresh table Butter 20 to 25; Chickens 12½ to 20, according to size; Eggs in demand at 20 cts. per dozen.

Other Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1881. Cotton steady—Middling Uplands 11½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17, 1881. Cotton steady—Middling Uplands 6.9-10 pence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mary Frances McVicker Booth, wife of Edwin Booth, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 13 West Fifty-third street. The cause of death is said to have been consumption.

Wheat Bran. 25,000 lbs. Wheat Bran just received at J. McLAUGHLIN'S. Nov. 18, 1881.

Notice. Our Store will be closed on Thursday, Nov. 24th, Thanksgiving Day. SPRINGS & BURWELL. Nov. 18, 1881.

Turkeys, Geese, Cranberries, Cabbage, Chestnuts, Turnips and Honeys, at S. M. HOWELL'S. Nov. 18, 1881.

Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Elizabeth McMillan, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to her Estate to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against said Estate must present them properly authenticated, to the undersigned within 12 months from date of this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. O. E. CUNNINGHAM, Nov. 18, 1881. 6wpd

The Oldest Barber in the City. The Tonsorial Art in its various branches has been carried on by the undersigned at the old stand, in the Charlotte Hotel building, for twenty years. The old adage "practice makes perfect" assures the public that their barbers can be more smoothly shaved and their hair more artistically cut and dressed, than any place in the city. Give me a trial and be convinced of the assertions. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Charlotte Hotel Building. Nov. 18, 1881.

PATENTS. We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed